

line is often tucked; for linen or cotton goods, small pearl buttons are used; for silk, small silver buttons.

Shirt-waist sets come in gray-finished silver in shape of various flowers, and are made to pin on. Jade, turquoise or amethyst is set in rims of either silver, gilt, or gun-metal. Waist buttons, cuff buttons and belt-pins are made to match.

A new idea in shirt-waist accessories is to use little ribbon rosettes in place of buttons. These rosettes are made to resemble flowers by using an artificial flower center.

Sailor blouses are much worn by young girls, and are generally becoming. They are very comfortable, as well as effective, for out-door wear. The blouse is usually made with the sailor collar and shield and the new full sleeves.

Stoles and clerical effects are favorite styles in all kinds of neckwear. There are many designs in stock collars, from the tailor-made one of linen or pique, trimmed with tiny pearl buttons to those of lace, embroidery or drawn work.

Capes are seen not only on gowns, but on coats and wraps. Either in the arrangement of trimming, or the actual cape itself, everything tends toward cape effect, even on the thinnest, sheerest material, capes are used. On these latter, they are finished on the edge with either an applique of lace, or with an insertion of lace, below which is a plain fold of the material. On others, the finishing edge is a fold of lawn of contrasting color, or a binding of wash ribbon.

**Men and Housework.**

Some men have, or profess to have, a horror of doing any kind of housework. It is oftener than not grounded in laziness. They will go to any expense and trouble rather than turn their hands to anything in the house, even to making the fire. The "Bet-tys" do not come from that class; neither are they recruited from the husbands of common sense, tact and

**EXPERIMENTS**

**Learn Things of Value**

Where one has never made the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum it is still easy to learn all about it by reading the experiences of others.

Drinking Postum is a pleasant way to get back to health. A man of Lancaster, Pa., says: "My wife was a victim of nervousness and weak stomach and loss of appetite for years and was a physical wreck; although we resorted to numerous methods of relief one of which was a change from coffee to tea, it was all to no purpose.

"We knew coffee was causing the trouble, but could not find anything to take its place and cure the diseases until we tried Postum Food Coffee. In two weeks' time after we quit coffee and used Postum almost all of her troubles had disappeared as if by magic. It was truly wonderful. Her nervousness was all gone, stomach trouble relieved, appetite improved and above all a night's rest was complete and refreshing.

"This sounds like an exaggeration, as it all happened so quickly, but we are prepared to prove it. Each day there is improvement for the better for the Postum is undoubtedly strengthening her and giving her rich red blood and renewed life and vitality. Every particle of this good work is due to Postum and to drinking Postum in place of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek Mich.

Ice cold Postum with a dash of lemon is a delightful "cooler" for warm days.

Send for particulars by mail of extension of time on the \$7,500.00 cooks contest for 735 money prizes.

judgment, who know how to do things and when to do them, as well as when to let them alone. The genuine "Bet-tie" is a genuine meddler, whose zeal is without knowledge, whose helpfulness is without discretion and whose officiousness and conceit neutralize what might be useful in his make-up. Most women heartily, and excusably, detest him, and his presence in the kitchen has pretty much the effect on the temper of most women as that of rubbing salt on a sore. But not every man is such an unmitigated nuisance. A woman whose husband is in the habit of "taking hold" when there is need in the housework, and has acquired such familiarity with the workings of the domestic machinery as to help, rather than hinder, is indeed to be envied. There is no reasonable reason why a man should not be able to broil a steak, boil or bake potatoes, cook an egg, make coffee and tea, and prepare other articles of food, and do it, too, without turning the kitchen and dining room topsy-turvy in the operation; it will not hurt them to know how even to make biscuit, cook griddle cakes, make toast, or "toss up a meat-pie." To be able to do these things often saves not only discomfort, but expense, and many a time, by being able to take the work "in hand," during an emergency, has saved the wife a severe fit of illness. Boys, don't be afraid or ashamed to learn to do housework and help the mother and sisters.—Good Housekeeping.

**For the Complexion.**

There is a good deal of art in washing the face. For this, something more than simply slapping some water on it is required. If you wish to wash your face so that it shall be clean, take some hot water and a good soap. Cheap, highly-scented soap should be avoided as dangerous to a fine skin. Soap should be unmedicated, and free from irritating ingredients, such as rancid fats, alkali, or dyes. A diseased skin should be treated by a competent physician. Ordinarily, old white castile soap is one of the best. Make a lather with the hands, and rub it all over the face, around the nose, ears and eyes closely; then use the face cloth with the hot water, rubbing gently but thoroughly all parts of the face. Rinse off with very cold water. The water should be as cold proportionately as it was hot, in order to start reaction to make the muscles of the face grow firm. Rinse with warm water until all soap has been removed before using the cold water, but do not fail to use the cold rinse. If the skin is very dry, use a little sour table-cream after the bath. Rub it well in, as dry skins need feeding. An amateur should not use the face-steamer, as excessive beating of the skin is almost certain to induce flabbiness.

Something that feeds the skin, whitens and cleanses at the same time, is oatmeal, bran, or cornmeal. Put any one of these in a cheesecloth bag with chippings of good soap and powdered orris root, if one likes it, and let stand a half hour. It will then make a delicious cleaner for the body. Its persistent use will soften the hardest skin. Any systematic care of the face will result in a healthy and beautiful skin. The best time to give the face this care is just before going to bed. Carried out persistently for two months, it is wonderful how much one will be benefited. Face brushes, although adding to cleanliness, are unnecessary; creams and powders should never be used on a healthy skin, as they only invite dirt, which practically seals the sweat-glands and prevents their proper functions.

**Query Box.**

A. A. M.—The "place doileys," as

they are called, are placed under dishes, and beneath each person's plate, tumbler, etc., and are only used without a table cloth, but one should use with them a center-piece. This, when one has a handsome, polished table.

Invalid.—The good effects which follow a sojourn at any of the various mineral springs are chiefly due to the large amount of water drunk, the moderate, but regular exercise necessary to get it, change of scene, and interest outside of self.

Summer Girl.—If you have a skin which perspires easily, be glad of it, for while the perspiratory glands are in good order, there is little danger of pimples, blackheads, and blotches. It is not a good idea to attempt massage without knowing something about it, as it is possible to stretch the skin and make it flabby.

Young Mother.—The white California flannel, which is double-faced, is much used for infant's blankets. Some are embroidered in wash silks, others are finished in ribbosene embroidery, edged with handsome lace. An inexpensive afghan, which is very dainty, may be made of white eider-down flannel, with a deep crocheted edge of Saxony wool.

Perplexity.—The medical profession has decided that children need sweets; that children need sugar for heat and easily-digested nourishment. An utter deprivation of sweets is said to induce rickets, and the craving of the child for its needed sweets should not be disregarded. The precaution to be taken in regard to sweets should be as to their purity.

Little Mother.—Encourage the children to be helpful and courteous by accepting any little aids in your home life, and thanking them for the kindness. Do not be afraid to show them that you appreciate the little acts; treat them with the respect you exact from them. Show them that you believe in their honest intentions, and they will generally make an honest endeavor to live up to your estimate of them.

Builder.—As a substitute for colored glass, the colored paper made in imitation answers very well, and costs from 6 to 25 cents a square foot. It is fastened to the inside of the glass by a transparent cement sold with the paper, and anybody with a little skill and taste can apply it. It will last for years, and will not fade under exposure to the sun, if of good quality.

Ignorance.—The term, buffet lunch, would properly mean a repast where the guests were seated about the room, the service being from the buffet, or, if more convenient, from a large table in the center of the room, as at a tall supper. It could be served either by caterers with their employes, or by the servants of the household; or, should the occasion be an informal one, by the hostess and her daughters. A plate and napkin is handed to each guest, and sandwiches and salads passed, followed by ices, or some sweet dish, succeeded by coffee.

Young Hostess.—For creams and ices, three parts ice to one of salt, is right. Rock salt should be used. For frappes, equal parts of ice and salt, as frappe should be coarse and mushy. A nice dessert is frozen syrup; when it is frozen in molds, it is called an ice, but when soft enough to serve in glass cups, or paper cases, it is called sherbet. Lemonade should be made of boiled water. Any mixture which is frozen too hard to drink and not hard enough to eat is called frappe. The ice should be shaved, and an ice-shaver is not expensive.

**Small Economies.**

Stale cake may be carefully heated in a steamer and served with a sweet sauce, the same as cottage pudding; or steamed and covered with a custard

made by beating an egg with two tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Or, add a cupful of milk, flavoring, pour over the cake and bake; the white of an egg may be reserved for a messingen, or the cake may be covered with preserves and baked a short time and served with cream.

In buying beef, select carefully nice, low-priced boiling pieces, or pot-roasts with as little bone as possible; such pieces can be had quite reasonably. Boil slowly, and when boiling, add a tablespoonful of sharp vinegar; do not salt until nearly cooked. The tenderness of the beef will surpass the highest priced roasts. A nice meat loaf may be made by saving all scraps of meat, beef, mutton, veal and chicken combined, and a bit of suet; chop all together; season with pepper, salt, sage, parsley (and onions, if liked); add rolled crackers or bread crumbs and a well-beaten egg. Make into a loaf; pour water enough into a pan to keep it from burning; bake slowly, baste frequently. The mixture is nice made into balls and fried for breakfast.

Simmer the neck piece of beef until so tender that the bones will slip out, then press the lean meat closely together and spread over it a thick dressing of bread crumbs, seasoned with butter, pepper, salt and sage. Place in a dripping pan, add the liquor in which it was boiled and bake until brown, basting frequently.

A half-worn bedspread makes a capital mat to use under the table cloth. It is preferable to felt or cotton for every-day use on account of the ease with which it can be laundered. Neatly bound squares of oil-cloth may be laid under the children's plates, and the children required to gather up any crumbs they may get on the table while eating. They can thus be taught neatness in a particular in which most children are sadly lacking.

**Doileys**

For a set of six, get three-quarters of a yard of linen cambric, one yard wide, a bunch of one dozen skeins of embroidery cotton number fifty, and some honiton braid. Upon a stiff piece of paper draw a perfect circle eleven inches in diameter; place this pattern under the linen in one corner, leaving only about one inch margin about the circle; trace the pattern neatly upon the linen, using a lead pencil; if you cannot see it clearly, hold it against a window pane. In like manner trace five more circles upon the linen, cut them apart and baste the honiton braid upon the circles so that it lies perfectly flat with the embroidery cotton, work a button-hole stitch all about the edge of the broad. Cut the linen away from under the braid; wash the doileys and press lightly, after which cut out the edges, then press until they are smooth. Smaller doileys should be made for water glasses, cake plates, and any other dishes. Pieces of asbestos should be cut suitable size and shape and placed under all doileys used for hot dishes. Center pieces and carving cloths may be made in the same way, and are very effective. For a table with a finely polished top, these decorations are dainty and beautiful.

**A Public Enemy.**

The coal trust, though composed of Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has entrusted control of the property interests of the country, and therefore, presumably, incalculably more conservative and judicious than the "ignorant masses," proves by its acts that it expects all the forbearance, all the efforts at conciliation, all the good sense, to come from the miners. The coal trust is a public enemy.—New York American.